

- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the source of funds thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALEEM IQBAL SHERVANI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A South Asia Regional Fund, the third in the series of regional investment funds established under the umbrella of the Commonwealth Private Investment Initiative, was launched at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting at Edinburgh on October 25, 1997. The Commonwealth Development Corporation (CDC) will manage the Fund. The Fund has been launched with an initial capital of US \$ 110 million. Funding shareholders comprise the CDC and investors from South Asia and South East Asia and the India Ocean Region; further amounts will be raised from institutional investors with a second closing in March 1998.

The Fund will make long term equity investments in companies across a broad range of economic and industrial sectors. This is expected to bring additional capital to private sector businesses and contribute to economic growth.

Deaths Reported During Delivery

75. KUMARI FRIDA TOPNO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State:

- (a) the number of deaths of mothers-children reported during the time of delivery during each of the last three years, year-wise in the each State; and
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government or proposed to be taken to provide proper medical facilities to such mother and children in the rural areas especially in the remote tribal villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) and (b) There is no annual estimation of maternal and perinatal mortality in India. A latest National Family Health Survey (NFHS) conducted in 1992-93 provides the estimate of (i) Maternal Mortality Rates (MMR) as 437 per one lakh live births, confidence interval for this estimate is 334 to 540, and (ii) The Neonatal Mortality (neonatal mortality is death of new born from birth to first month of life) as 48.6 per thousand live births in the country.

Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) Programme was started in August, 1992 with the objective of improving the health status of women and children and reducing maternal infant and child mortality rates. The package of service under the programme for children included-essential newborn care, immunisation for prevention

of morbidity and mortality due to six vaccine preventable diseases, management of diarrhoeal diseases and acute respiratory infections and Vitamin A prophylaxis to prevent night blindness. For safe mother-hood, CSSM Programme envisaged ante-natal, natal and post natal care alongwith T T immunisation for prevention of tetanus in mothers and newborn, prevention and management of anemia, early identification of maternal complications, delivery by trained personnel, promotion of institutional deliveries, management of obstetric emergencies and birth spacing. The CSSM Programme ended with the Eighth Five Year Plan in 1996-97.

During the 9th Five Year Plan commencing in 1997-98, Hon'ble Prime Minister of India has launched a nation wide Reproductive and Child Health (RCH) Programme on 15th October, 1997 to further improve the health care services and delivery system aiming towards adolescents, mothers and children, by strengthening and expanding the infrastructure, inducting more skilled manpower providing essential drugs and equipments and referral services for the entire rural population. This programme has also made provision to give focussed attention to the tribal population through tribal projects.

Relation of Asian Countries

76. SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government propose to improve relations with the Asian Countries; and
- (b) if so, the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALIM IQBAL SHERVANI) :

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) Government have taken steps to improve relations with all the neighbouring countries on the basis of five principles : *First*, with neighbours, India does not ask for reciprocity, but gives and accommodates in good faith and trust. *Second*, no South Asian country should allow its territory to be used against other countries of the region. *Third*, none will interfere in the internal affairs of another. *Fourth*, all South Asian countries must respect each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty; and *finally*, they will settle all their disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.

The Government have also given priority to working through the regional framework of South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Prime Minister has met all his counterparts from neighbouring countries during the SAARC Summit at Male and has also had exchange of bilateral visits with some of them. Special mention can be

made of the resumption of Foreign Secretary level dialogue with Pakistan, signing of Treaty for sharing of Ganga waters with Bangladesh, and progress on several bilateral issues with the neighbouring countries. People to people level contracts are being promoted. The result has been a definite improvement in the overall atmosphere of mutual trust and urge for progress among all.

Likewise, Government have been actively pursuing a "Look East" policy as part of development of all round relations with the ASEAN countries. In the bilateral framework, as full dialogue partner of the ASEAN, as participant in the ASEAN, Regional Forum (ARF), and through institutional linkages, the Government has sought to further improve and consolidate relations with member countries of ASEAN.

With the Central Asian Republic, the Government has paid due attention to forging close relations with them. Resident Missions were established in each of them and bilateral visits at the highest political level have been exchanged with all. Trade and economic bonds are expanding, so are people to people contacts.

With countries of the West Asian region, the Government have maintained regular dialogue at all levels, including through exchange of delegations and seeking to promote cooperation in all fields, including trade, commerce, science and technology, industrial cooperation, environment and culture.

With China, relations are acquiring maturity and substance. Exchange of visits at the highest political level continues and both sides are agreed to work towards a constructive and cooperative relationship. With Japan, relations continue to strengthen and grow. Economic interaction has been expanding rapidly since economic liberalisation in India from 1991. Japan is India's largest bilateral donor for the last 6 years. Both countries have constituted Parliamentary Friendship Associations which is another step in the direction of forging closer relations. Relations with the two Koreas are traditional and friendly.

Land for CGHS Dispensary

77. SHRI BIR SINGH MAHATO :
SHRI AMAR ROY PRADHAN :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3509 dated August 13, 1997 and state:

(a) whether the plot for CGHS dispensary earmarked in CGHS Complex, Vasant Vihar by Land and Development Office has not yet been taken over by CGHS till date;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in taking over the same;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be taken over by CGHS; and

(d) the time by which the dispensary building is likely to be constructed and start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY) : (a) to (c) The plot has not been handed over to the CGHS by the Land and Development Office, as yet.

(d) The construction of a CGHS Dispensary at Vasant Vihar depends on the availability of resources and fulfilment of CGHS norms.

[Translation]

Bonded Labourers

78. PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA:
SHRI A.G.S. RAMBABU :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that bonded labourers are on the increase in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government issued any directive to the State governments/non-Governmental Organisations to identify the same;

(c) whether any complaints regarding violation of Contract Labour Abolition and Regulation Act have been received;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(e) the number of persons identified as working under bondages in all the States/Union Territories; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the workers from bondage and the action taken against the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI M.P. VEERENDRA KUMAR) : (a), (b) and (e) to (f) The Bonded Labour System stands abolished under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance w.e.f. 25.10.1975. The Ordinance was replaced by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to enforce provisions of the Act vigorously. Upto March, 1993, the number of bonded labourers identified was 2,51,424. No further cases of bonded labourers have been reported by any State Government/Union Territory since then. However, in October,